

10

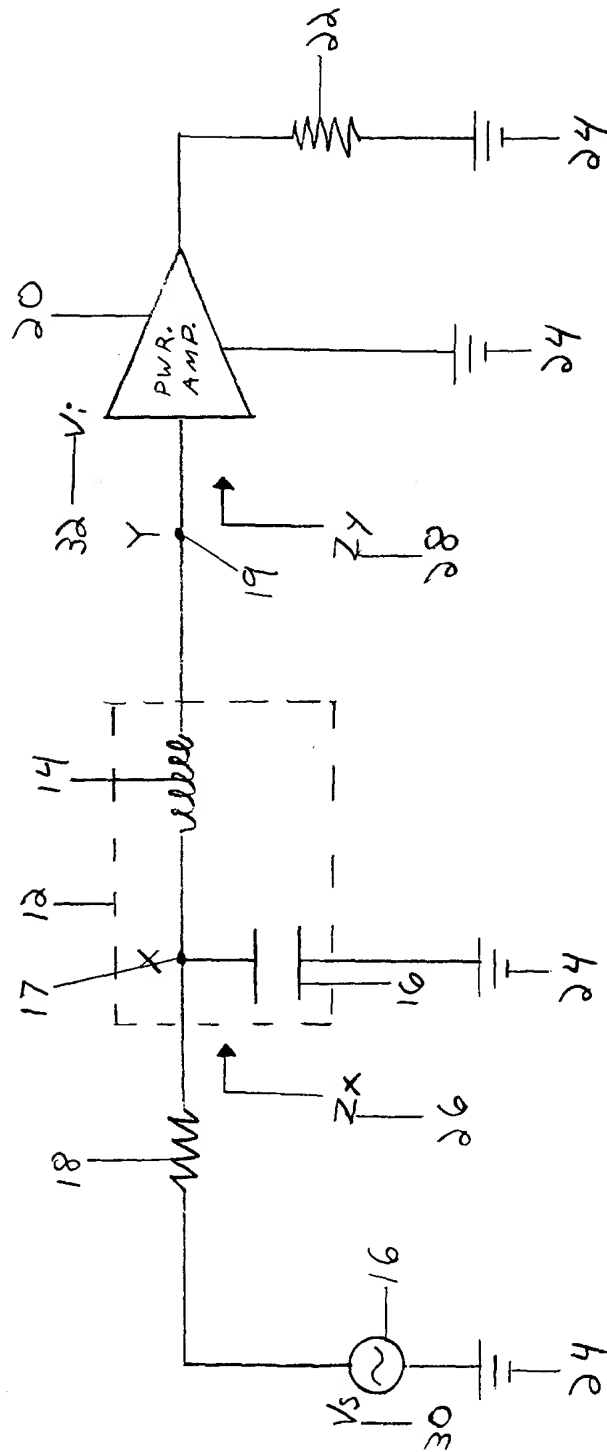


FIG. 1

FIG. 2 is a schematic diagram of a power amplifier circuit. The circuit includes a power supply 24, a resistor 22, a power amplifier 20, a pre-driver 31, and a pre-driver 31. The power supply 24 is connected to the resistor 22, which is connected to the power amplifier 20. The power amplifier 20 is connected to the pre-driver 31, which is connected to the pre-driver 31. The pre-driver 31 is connected to the pre-driver 31.

10

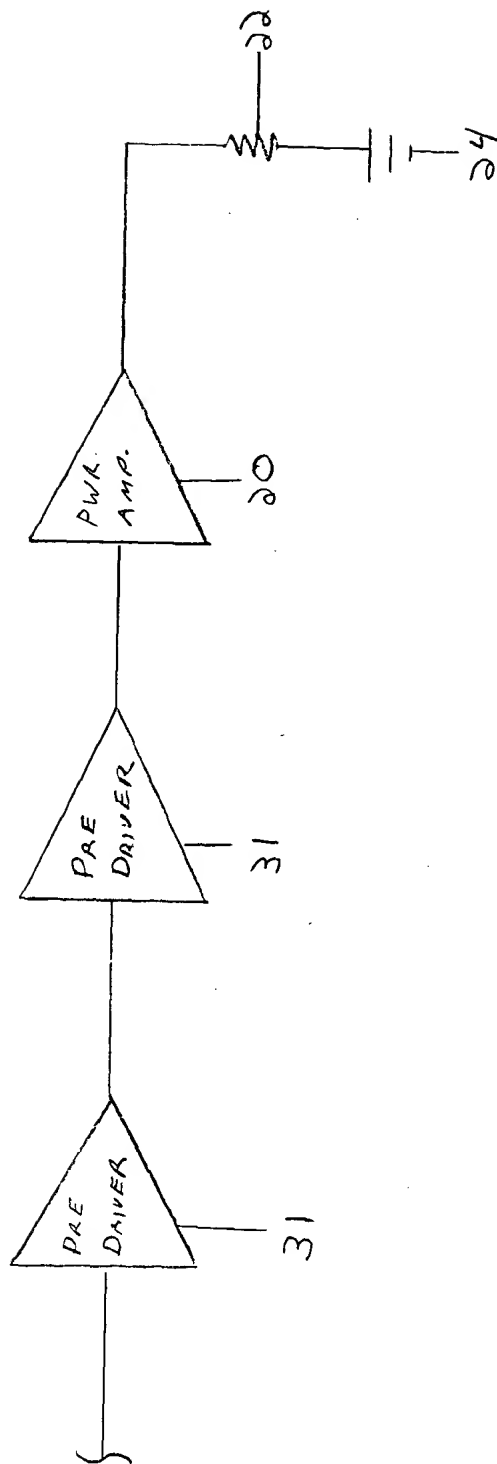


FIG. 2

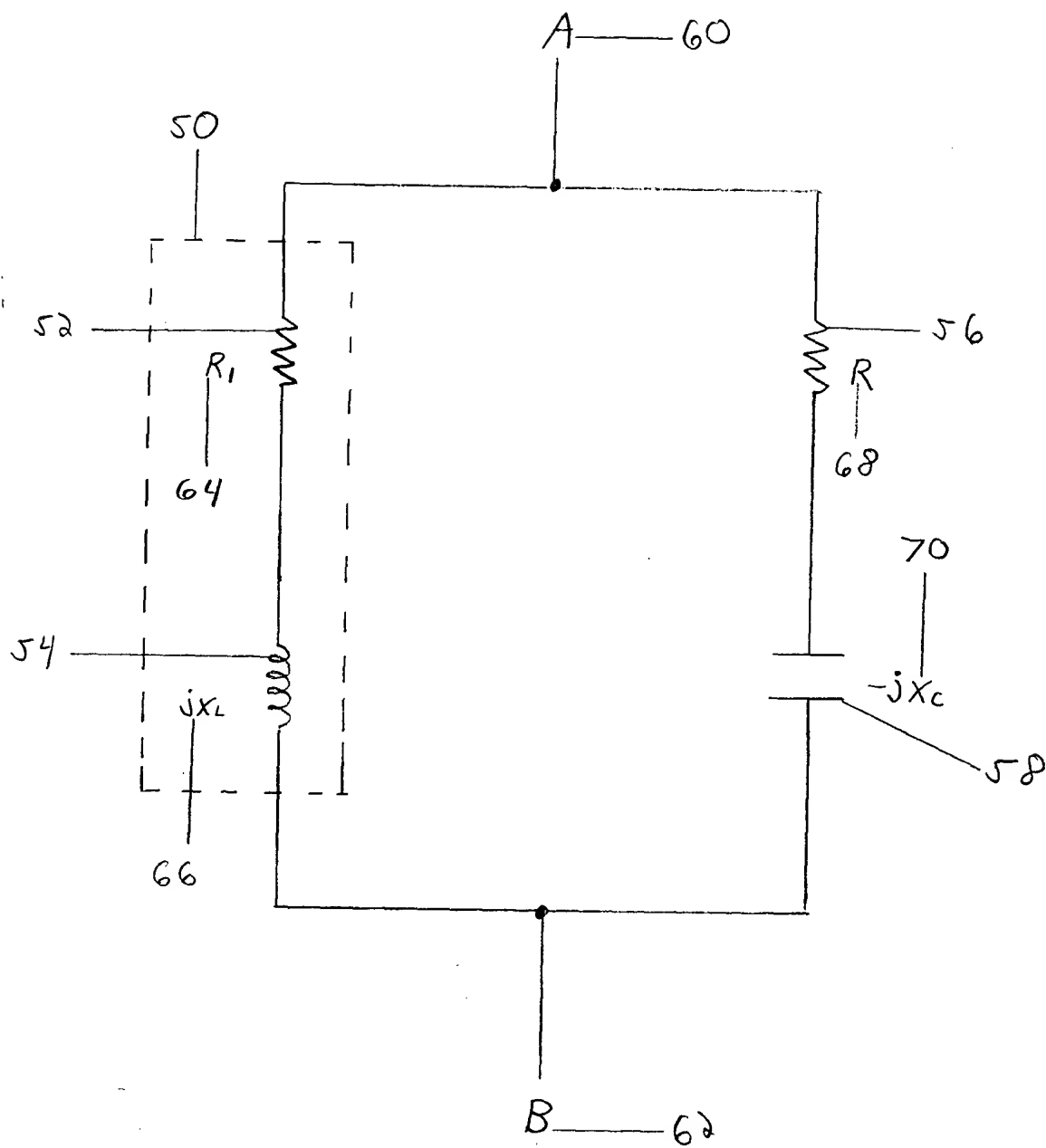
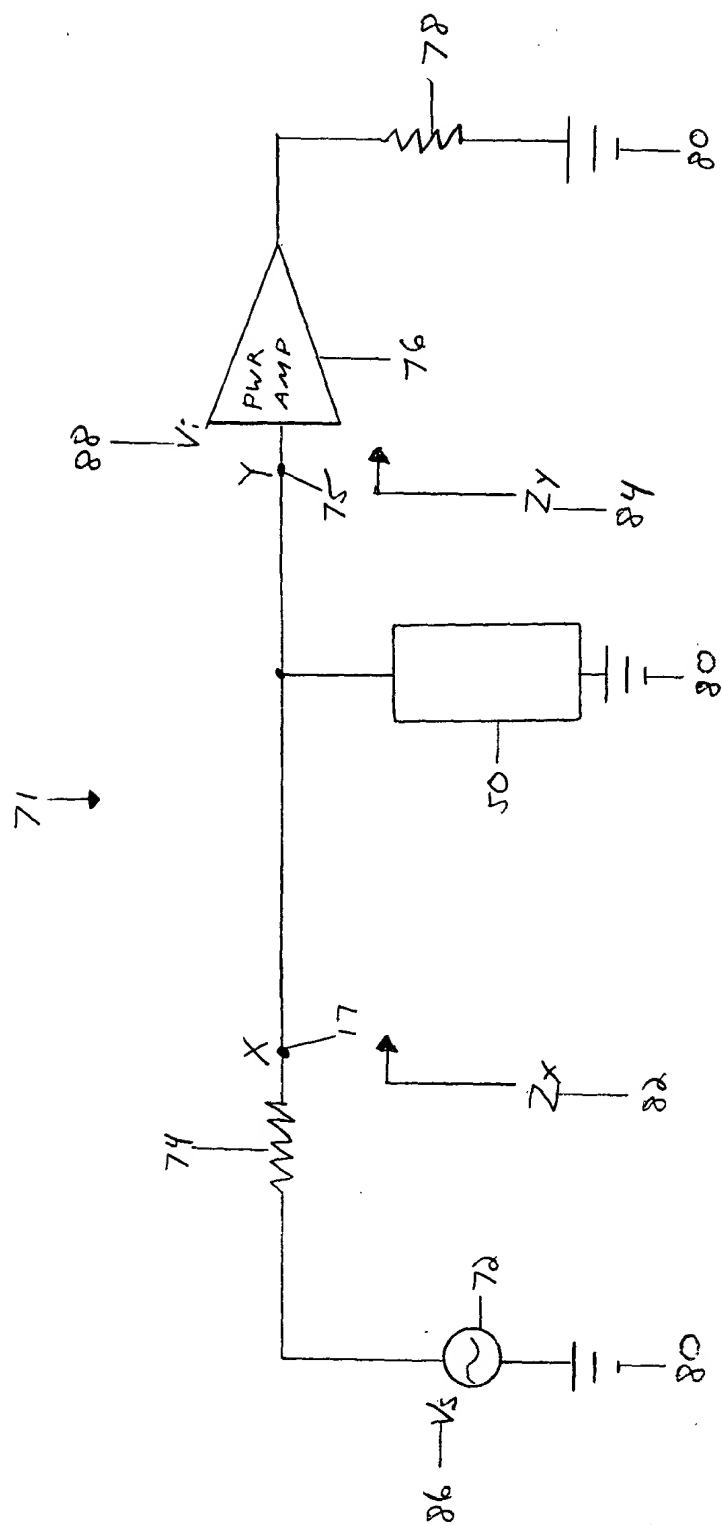


FIG. 3



F. 6. 4

$\frac{1}{Z} = \frac{1}{R_1 + j\omega L} = \frac{1}{R_1} - j\frac{\omega L}{R_1^2 + \omega^2 L^2}$

100

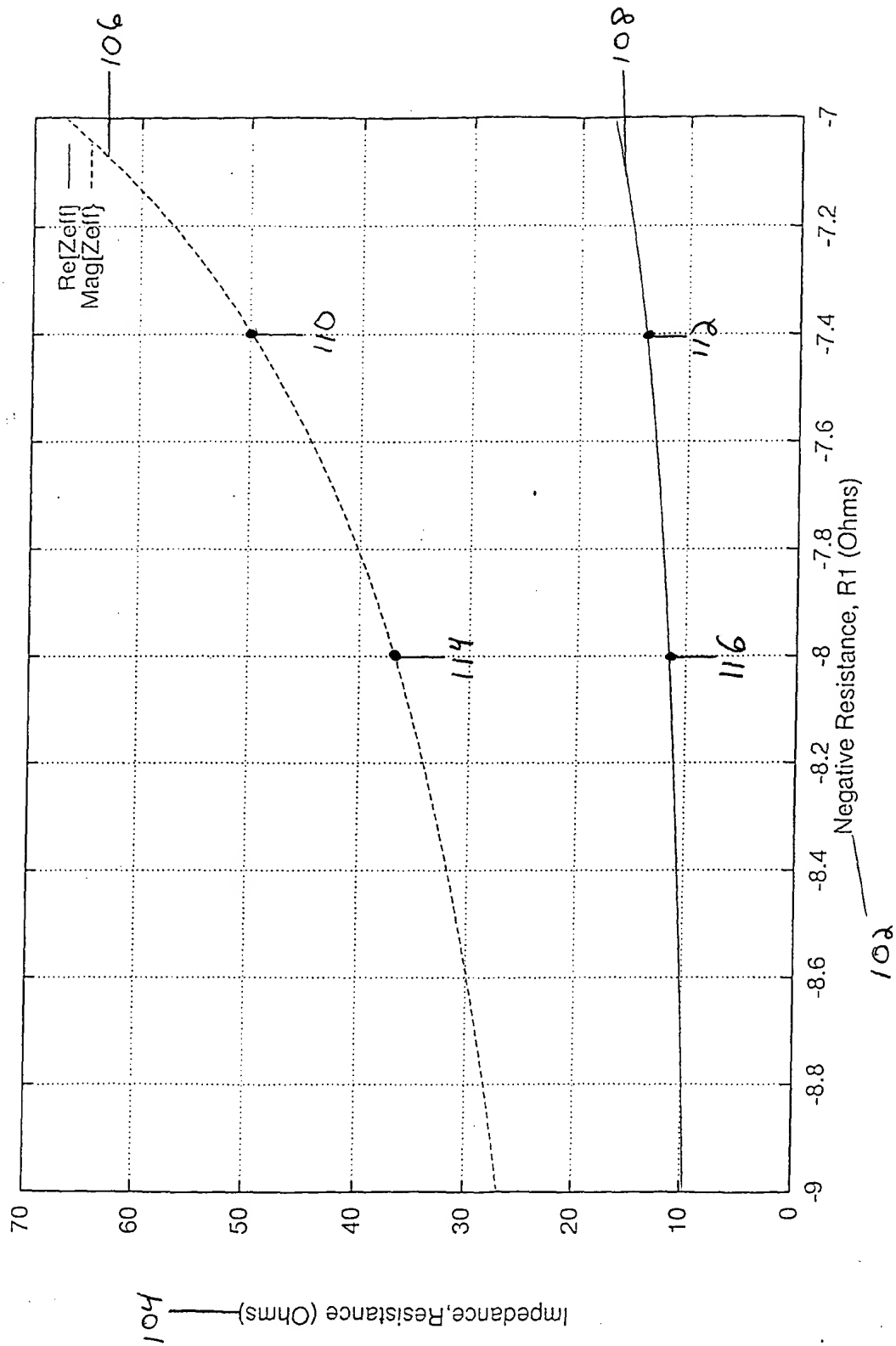


FIG. 5

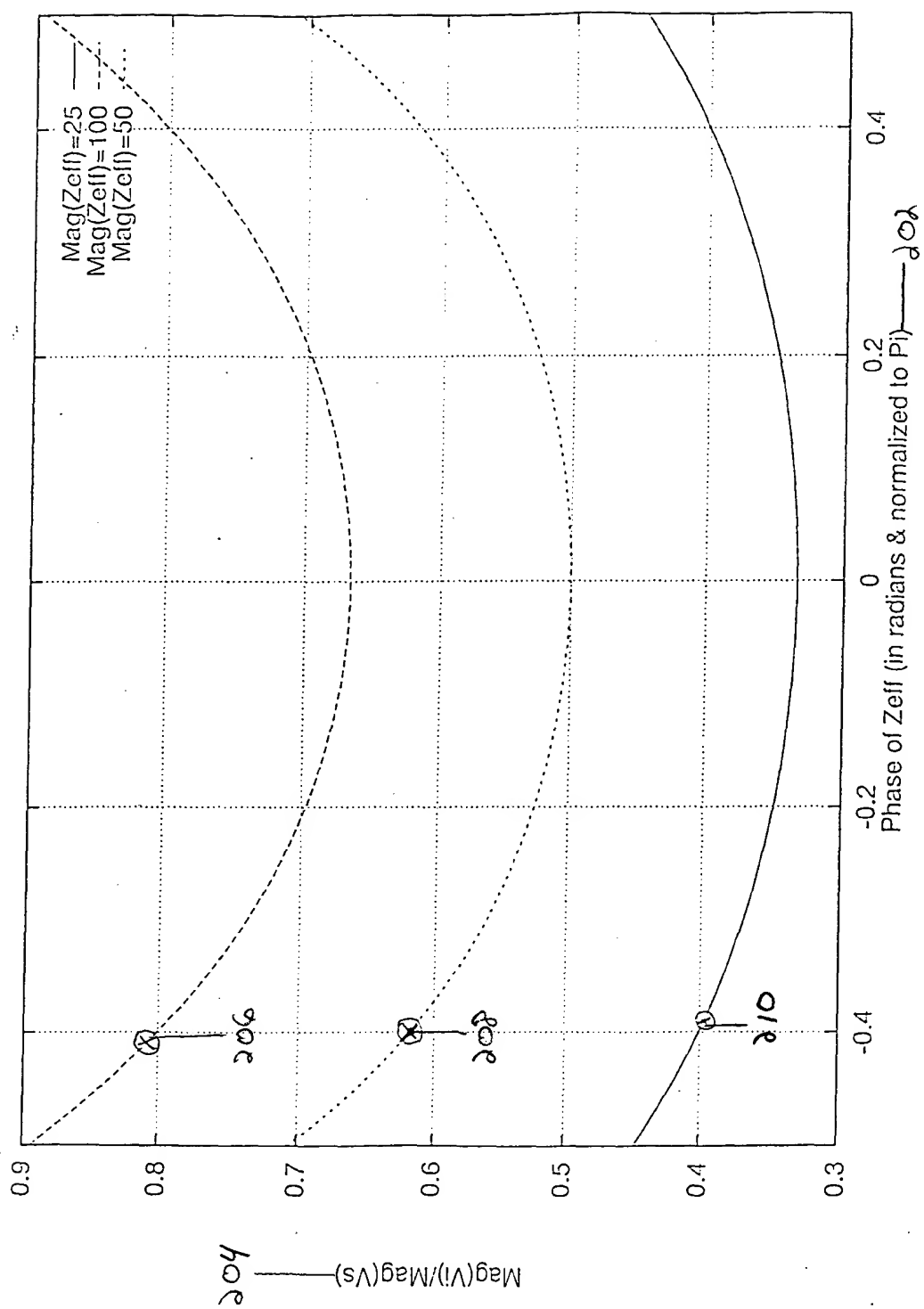


Fig. 6

300

PROVIDING A SIGNAL FROM
A SOURCE, WHEREIN THE
SIGNAL HAS A
PREDETERMINED
IMPEDANCE.

302

JOINING AN IMPEDANCE
TRANSFORMER NETWORK IN
PARALLEL WITH THE SOURCE,
WHEREIN THE NETWORK
COMPRISES A NEGATIVE
RESISTOR IN SERIES WITH AN
INDUCTOR.

304

SELECTING A VALUE FOR THE
NEGATIVE RESISTOR SO THAT
THE PREDETERMINED
IMPEDANCE IS SYNTHESIZED
AT THE INPUT OF THE POWER
AMPLIFIER.

306

FIG. 7